VACULIK, P.; KUTHAN, J.

Oxidation of some 4-alkyl-3,5-dimethylpyridine. Coll Cz Chem 25 no.6:1591-1595 Je '60. (EEAI 10:9)

1. Institut fur organische Chemie, Technische Hochschule fur Chemie, Prag. (For Kuthan). 2. Jetzige Adresse: Biologisches Institut, Tschechoslowakische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Prag. (for Vaculik)

(Alkyl groups) (Lutidine)

MACKOVA, Olga; VACULIK, Pavel

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On the effect of some phenoxyacetic acids on growth. Biologia plantarum 6 no.1:1-7 '64.

l. Institut fur experimentelle Botanik, Phytopathologische Abteilung, Tschechoslowakische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Praha - Dejvice, Na Karlovce 1.

VACULIK, Rudolf, doc. inz. CSc.

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Rost vyroba 10 no. 5/6:527-539 My.Je '64.

Chair of Pedology, Higher School of Agriculture, Brno.

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1. Technische Hochschule fur Chemie, Pardubice.

VACURO E. G.

VACURO E. G.

O sloshnykh formakh povedeniia antropoida, osnovannykh na obrazovanii distantnykh (sritel'nykh) vremennykh sviazei. /Complex forms of the behavior of the anthropoid, based on the formation of distant visual temporary connectors/ Tr. Fixiol. laborat. Pavlova 16: 1949 p. 76-85.

我的最初的是,1945年11月1日的中国中国共和国的国际,但是1950年的中国,中国人们的国际的工作,一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一

1. Of the Institute of Evolutionary Physiology and Pathology of Higher Mervous Activity imeni Academician I. P. Pavlov of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR (Director -- Academician L. A. Orbeli).

CIML Vol. 19, No. 1 July 1950

Emission works of tungsten wires manufactur Muszaki kozl MTA 25 no.1/4:313-344 60.				ed from various agents. (EEAI 9:7)		
1. A Mag	yar Tudomanyos	Akademia Mus	demia Muszaki Intzete, Ele		ktronfizikai	
Osztaly,	Budapest. (Tungsten)	(Electron tu	bes)	•		

SZELENYI, Tibor; VACZ. Istvan

Determination of the low temperature of wires incandesced by electric current by means of extrapolation. Muszaki kozl MTA 27 no.3/4:247-258 *60.

l. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Muszaki Fizikai Kutato Intezet, Elektronfizikai Laboratorium. (Electric lighting, Incandescent)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001858320013-0"

VACZ, Istvan; Z.NAGY, Lajos

Ultravacuum manometer ultravaccum production. Muszaki kozl MTA 27 no.3/4:293-311 '60.

1. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Fizikai Kutato Intezetm Elektronfizikai Laboratorium.

(Electron tubes) (Manometer)

9.3120 26.2253 26.23/2 26.2531

38774 s/194/62/000/005/120/157 D230/D308

16,17

AUTHOR:

Vácz, István

TITLE:

Emission work of tungsten and molybdenum disilicides in a pure state and with barium oxide deposited on

them by evaporation

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 5, 1962, 42-43, abstract 5zh292 (Magyar tud. akad. Musz. tud. oszt. közl., 1961, 28, no. 1-4, 69-88)

TEXT: The work function (φ) of pure disilicides of tungsten (WSi₂) and molybdenum (MoSi2) and, of disilicides with Ba and BaO layers deposited by evaporation, was measured using the well-known method displacement in current/voltage characteristic. This method has considerable accuracy and differs from Richardson's straight-line method in that φ can be measured at low temperatures of the sample, thus averting possible structural changes. The experimental set-up and the method of obtaining WSi2 and MoSi2 layers, 5-25 μ thick, on the surface of pure W and Mo are described in detail. The table shows the main results of the measurements: Card 1/3

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Emission work of tungsten and ...

- 100	·				ma: costad
Type of surface	Pure W	W, coated with WSi ₂	W, coated with WSi2 after 7 hrs. of thermal treatment at 2050-2120°K	W, coated with Ba and BaO	WSi ₂ coated with Ba and BaO
Work function	4.42	3.9-4.02	4.67-4.83	1.9-2.0	2.5-2.58
ev Type of surface	Pure Mo	Mo, coated with MoSi ₂	Mo, coated with MoSi2 after 8 hrs. of thermal treatment at 1600-2100°K	Mo, coated with Ba and BaO	MoSi ₂ coated with Ba and BaO
Work function	4.16	3.86-3.91	4.49-4.56	2.0-2.1	2.53-2.58

Card 2/3

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Emission work of tungsten and ...

It can be seen from the table, that, for thermally untreated WSi2 and MoSi2 the work function φ is smaller than for pure W and Mo, however, after depositing Ba and BaO upon WSi2 and MoSi2, φ becomes and remains larger than for W and Mo with Ba and BaO coating deposited under the same conditions. [Abstractor's note: Complete translation].

Card 3/3

ELEBORARIO CONTRACTOR SE ESCRICIO COMPANSO DE LA SE

VACLI, J.

Study tour in the Soviet Union. p. 733.

FMERGIA ES ATOMTECHNIFA. (Energiagazdalkodasi Tudomanyos Egyesulet) Budapest, Hungary Vol. 11, no.11/12, Nov./Dec. 1958

Monthly Mist of East European Accessions (FDAI) LC., Vol. 5, no.2, July 1959 Uncl.

VACZI, L.; MIHALYFI, I.

Studies on distribution and properties of penicillin-resistent staphylococcal strains. Orv. hetil. 94 no.40:1097-1101 4 Oct 1953. (CLML 25:5)

1. Doctors. 2. Department of Racteriology (Head -- Dr. Istvan Furesz), National Institute of Public Health.

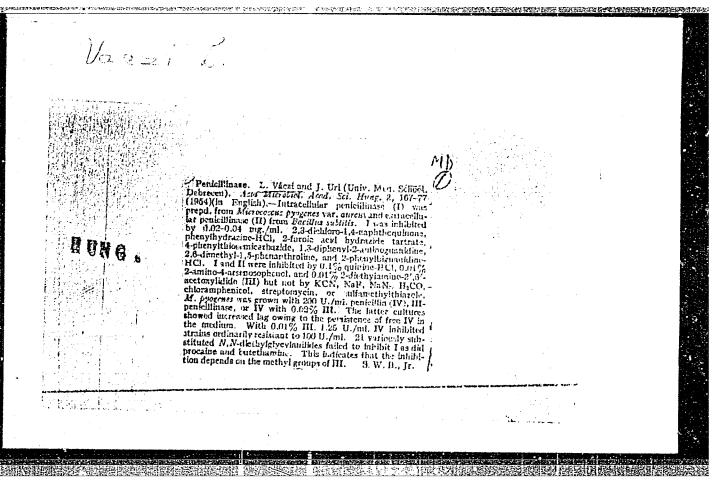
VACEI, L.; MIHALYFI, I.

Antogonistic Staphylococcus pyogenes strains against Corynebacteria. Acta microb. hung. 1 no.4:459-470 1954.

1. Staatl. Institut für Volksgesundheitswesen, Budapest.
(MICROCOCCUS PYCGENES

pathogen. & antag. against Corynebacterium)
(CORYNEBACTERIUM, culture
antag. by Micrococcus pycgenes strains)

在是我们的现在形式的一个人,这个人,这个人,这个人,这个人,这个人,我们也是我们的人,我们也是我们的人,我们也是我们的人,我们也没有一个人,我们也没有一个人,也



VACZI, Lajos, dr.; SZANTO, Rossa, dr.

Effect of aerobic bacteria on toxin formation of B. perfringens.
Orv. hetil. 95 no.29:777-781 18 July 54.

1. As Orszagos Kozegeszsegugyi Intexet (foigasgato: Havas Andras dr.) bakteriologiai Osstalyanak (osztalyvezeto: Furesz Istvan dr.) koslemenye
(CLOSTRIDIUM PERFRINGENS
toxin prod. in mixed cultures)
(BACTERIA
aerobic, in Glostridium perfringens cultures, eff
on toxin prod.)

VACZI, L.,; GAL, K.,; KUBINYI, M.

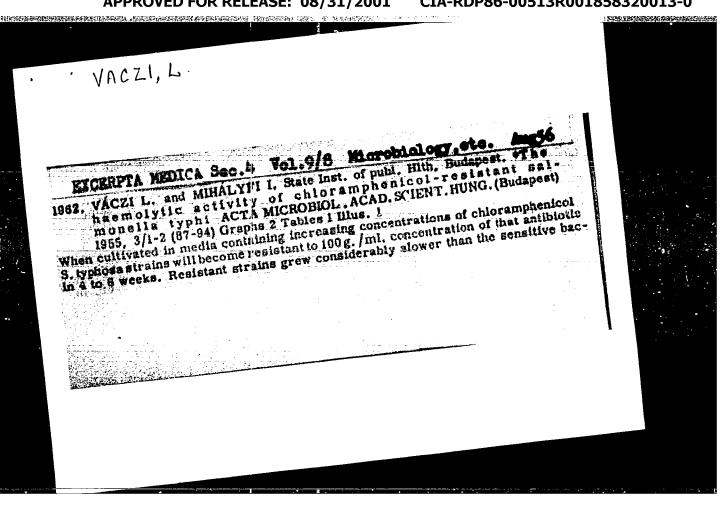
Characteristics of chloramphenicol-resistant strains of L.coli 0:111, b:4. Acta microb. hung. 2 no.4:359-367 1955.

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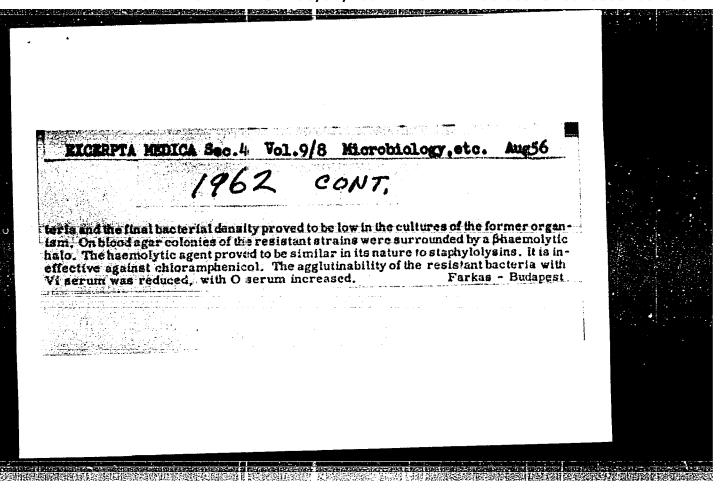
1. Staatl. Institut fur Volksgesundheitswesen, Budapest.

(ESCHERICHIA COLI, effect of drugs on,
chloramphenicol, resist. strains)

(CHLORAMPHENICOL, effects,
on E. coli, resist. strains)



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VACZI, Lajos, dr.,; SZANTO, Roxsa, dr.,; CSILIAG, Anna, dr.

Modifications in cutaneous flora following chlorasphenicol
therapy. Orv. hetil. 96 no.13:343-347 27 Mar 55.

1. Az Orszagos Kozegeszegugyi Intezet koslemenye.
(CHLORANPHENICOL, effects,
on skin bacteriol.)
(SKIN, bacteriology,
eff. of chloramphenicol)

VACZI, L.; BARSY, G.; TOLNAI, G.

Studies on the immunological properties of Salmonella typhi strains In English. p. 353. Vol. 3, No. 4 1956. ACTA LICROBICA. Budapest, H.ngary.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL) Library of Congress Vol. 6, No. 1 January, 1956

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Accomplishments of the laboratory sections of public health -
epidemiological centers in 1955. Nepegeszeegugy 37 no.4:99-103
Apr 56.

1. Kozlemeny ax Orszagos Kosegeszsegugyi Interatbol (foigazgato:
Tako, Jossef dr.)

(PUBLIC HEALTH

in Hungary, sanitary-epidemiol. centers, accomplishments
of laboratories in 1955. (Hun))

(LABORATORIES, MEDICAL

in Hungary, accomplishments of laboratories of sanitary-
epidemiol. centers in 1955. (Hun))
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BODA, Domokoa, dr.; VACZI, Lajos, dr.; GALAMBOS, Marton, dr.;

SZANTO, Rozsa, dr.

Prevention of severe gastroenteral complications caused by chloramphenicol therapy in dysentery. Orv. hetil. 97 no.33: 897-901 12 Aug 56.

1. Budapest Fovaros Laszlo- korhaza (igazgato-foorvos: Ferenox, Pal, dr.) es az Orazagos Kozegeszsegugyi Intezet (foigazgato: Tako, Jozsef, dr.) kozlemenye.

(DYSENTERY, BACILLARY, ther.

chloramphenicol, prev. of gastroenteral compl. (Hun))

(CHLORAMPHENICOL, ther. use dysentery, bacillary, prev. of gastroenteral compl. (Hun))
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NYCXI F

VACZI, L.; SZITA, J.; CIRLESZKY

The role of lipids in induced chloramphenical resistance of bacteria. Acta microb. hung. 4 no.4:437-445 1957.

1. State Institute of Hugiene, Budapest.

(CHIORAMPHENICOL, eff.

on bact. simultaneous increase in lipid content of bact. with develop. of resist.

(BACTERIA, eff. of drugs on

chloramphenical, mimultaneous increase in lipid content of bact, with develop, of resist.

(LIPIDS, metab.

bact., simultaneous increase in lipid content with develop. of resist. to chloramphenicol.

VACZI, L.; BARSY, G.; KUBINYI, M.

Changes in the antibiotic sensitivity of pathogenic bacteria in the period 1953-1956. Acts microb. hung. 5 no.2:151-164 1958.

State Institute of Hygiene, Budapest.
 (ANTIBIOTICS, effects
 on bact., changes in sensitivity over long periods)
 (BACTERIA, effect of drugs on
 antibiotics, changes in sensitivity over long periods)

VACZI, L.; INCZE, P.

Studies on the lipids of intestinal bacteria. Acta microb. hung. 5 no.2: 197-203 1958.

1. State Institute of Hygiene, Budapest.
(INTESTINES, microbiology bact., lipid composition)
(LIPINS, metabolism intestinal bact., determ. of content)

THE PERSON STATES OF THE PERSON OF THE PERSO

VACZI, Lajos, Dr.; BARSY, Gyula, Dr.; KUBINYI, Janosne, Dr.

THE REPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF

Changes in the antibiotic sensitivity of pathogenic bacteria 1953-1956. Orv. hetil. 99 no.12:393-398 28 Mar 58.

1. Az Orszagos Kozeszsegugyi Intezet Kozlemenye.

(ANTIBIOTICS, eff.

on pathogenic bact., changes in sensitivity in 19531956 (Hun))

(BACTERIA, eff. of drugs on

antibiotics, changes in sensitivity of pathogenic bact. in 1953-1956 (Hun))

TO THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER

KUBINY RIE, Marta Schwanner, Dr.; INCZE, Palne, Dr.; VACZI, Iajos, Dr.

The Vi hemagglutination in detection of typhus carriers. Orv. hetil. 99 no.32:1093-1096 10 Aug 58.

1. Az Orszagos Kozegeszsegugy Intezet (foigazgato: Bakaca Tibor dr.)
Bakteriologiai Osztalyanak kozlemenye.
(TYPHOID YEVER, transm.
carriers, detection by Vi hemagglut. test (Hun))

VACZI, L.; JENEY, E.; GEDER, L.

The relation of surface properties and antobiotic resistance of <u>Staphylococcus</u> aureous. I. Phage typing of polyresistant <u>Staphylococcus</u> areus strains. p. 249

ACTA MICROBIOLOGICA. (Magyar Tudomayos Akademia) Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 6, No. 3, 1959. In English

Monthly list of East European Accessions, (EEAI) LC, Vp;. 9, No. 1. Jan. 1960 Uncl.

The construction of the control of t

VACZI, L.: HADHAZY, G.: KATONA, M.

是是一种的一种,这个人的一种,这种,我们的一种的一种,我们就是一种的一种,我们就是一种的一种的一种,我们就是一个人的一个人的一个人的一个人的一个人的一个人的一个

The relation of surface properties and antibiotic resistance in Staphylococcus aureus. II. Phagocytosis of antibiotic sensitive and resistant Staphylococcus aureus strains. Acta microb.hung. 6 no.4:297-305 159.

1. Institut of Microbiology, University Medical School, Debrecen.
(STAPHYLOCOCCUS)
(PHAGOCYTOSIS)

HORVA 1. Eva, Dr.; VACZI, Iajos, Dr.; SZABO, Gabor, Dr.; HERNADI, Ferenc, Dr.

Effect of antibiotic combinations on Pseudomonas pyocyanea strains.

Orv. hetil. 100 no.15:541-544 12 Apr 59.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Mikrobiologiai Intezetenek

(igazgato: Vaczi Iajos dr. egy. tanar) es Gyogyszertani Intezetenek

(igazgato: Valyi-Nagy Tibor dr. egy. tanar) kozlemenye.

(PSEUDOMONAS ARRUGINOSA, eff. of drugs on

antibiotics in various combinations (Hun))

(ANTIBIOTICS, eff.

on Pseudomonas aeruginosa strains, eff. of various antibiotic combinations (Hun))

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Studies on the amino acid composition of the cell wall of E. coli 0:111 strains with different antibiotic sensitivity. Acta microb. hung. 7 no.3:297-306 60.

1. Institute of Microbiology, University Medical School, Debrecen, and State Institute of Hygiene, Budapest.

(ESCHERICHIA COLI chem)

(ANTIBIOTICS pharmacol)

(AMINO ACIDS chem)

VACZI, L.; FODOR, M.; RETHY, A.

Effect of lipase on the sensitivity and activity of Staphylococcus aureus. Kiserletes Orvostud. 12 no.5:493-498 0'60.

1. Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Mikrobiologiai Intezete.
(STAPHYLOCOCCUS pharmacol)
(LIPASES pharmacol)

VACZI, Lajos, dr.; HORVATH, Eva, dr.

Observations on the epidemic of influenza in 1959 with special reference to complicated cases. Orv.hetil. 101 no.35:1129-1132 28 Ag 160.

1. Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Mikrobiologiai Intezet (INFLUENZA compl)

VACZI, L.; FODOR, M.

The relation of surface properties and antibiotic-resistance in staphylococcus aureus. Acta microb. hung. 8 no.1:43-51 '61.

1. Institute of Microbiology, University Medical School, Debrecen.

(STAPHYLOCOCCUS pharmacol.) (FATTY ACIDS pharmacol.)

(ANTIBIOTICS pharmacol.)

VACZI, L.; FARKAS, L.

Association between lipid metabolism and antibiotic sensitivity.

Pert 1. The lipid composition of antibiotic sensitive and resistant Staphylococcus aureus strains. Acta microb. hung. 8 no.2:206-213

1. Institute of Microbiology, University Medical School, Debrecen.
(STAPHYLOCOCCUS pharmacol) (LIPIDS metab)
(ANTIBIOTICS pharmacol)

VACZI, L.; FODOR, M.; FARKAS, L.

Association between lipid metabolism and antibiotic sensitivity. Part 2. The influence of esterase inhibitors on the antibiotic sensitivity of Staphylococcus aureus strains. Acta microb. hung. 8 no.2:215-221-161.

1. Institute of Microbiology, University Medical School, Debrecen.

(STAPHYLOCOCCUS pharmacol) (ANTIBIOTICS pharmacol)

(ESTERASES antag) (LIPIDS metab)

Relation of lipoid metabolism to antibiotic resistance in Staphylococci. Orv.hetil. 102 no.7:296-300 12 F'61.

1. Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Mikrobiologiai Intezet. (STAPHYLOCOCCUS pharmacol) (ANTIBIOTICS pharmacol) (LIPINS metab)

WACZI, L.; FODOR, M.; MILCH, Hedda; RETHY, A.

Studies on the mercuric chloride resistance of Staphylococcus aureus. Acta microb. 9 no.1:81-87 '62.

1. Institute of Microbiology, University Medical School, Debrecen (Director: L. Vaczi). and State Institute of Hygiene, Budapest (Director: T. Bakacs). (STAPHYLOCOGCUS pharmacology) (MERCURY pharmacology)

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VACZI, L., HORVATH, E., and BAUER, N., of the Institute of Microbiology (Director: L. VACZI), and Department of Ophthalmology (Director: A. KETTESY), University Medical School, Debrecen [Original version not given].

"Studies on the Etiology of Epidemic Keratoconjunctivitis"

Budapest, Acta Microbiologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol 9, No 4, 1962/63; pp 329-336.

Abstract [Authors: English summary]: Conjunctival scrapings and secretion obtained from 25 patients suffering from epidemic keratoconjunctivitis were tested for virus in HeLa cultures. A cytopathogenic agent was isolated from the conjunctival scraping of a nine-year-old patient. The virus is cultivable in HeLa, monkey-kidney, and human fibroblast cell cultures and produces eosinophilic nuclear inclusions. It is sensitive to ether and very sensitive to heat. The adenovirus typing sera tested failed to neutralize the virus. The virus is pathogenic for the albino mouse if given intracerebrally, and for the rabbit if administered by intravenous route. Dropping the virus into the conjunctival sac of the rabbit leads to characteristic conjunctivitis and keratoconjunctivitis; this is followed

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Budapest, Acta Microbiologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol 9, No 4, 1962/63; pp 329-336. [Continued].

by the development of fatal encephalitis characterized by emaciation, paralysis and other symptoms. Paired sera of certain patients suffering from epidemic keratoconjunctivitis showed some rise in the neutralization titre against this virus. Investigations into the possible role of this agent in the etiology of epidemic keratoconjunctivitis are in progress. [14 references, mainly Western]. [Article in English].

2/2

VACZI, L.; GEDER, L.; KOLLER, M.; JENEY, Eniko

Influence of temperature on the multiplication of varicella virus. Acta microbiol. acad. sci. Hung. 10 no.2:109-115 '63.

1. Institute of Microbiology (Director: L. Vaczi), University
Medical School, Debrecen.

(TEMPERATURE) (VIRUS CULTIVATION)

(VARICELLA ZOSTER VIRUS)

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KOLLER, Miklos, GCNCZOL, Eva, VACZI, Lajos; Institute of Microbiology (director: VACZI, Lajos), University Medical School, Debrecen [original language version not given].

"Study of the Multiplication of the Varicella-Zoster Virus by the Fluorescent Antibody Test."

Budapest, Acta Microbiologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol X, No 2, 1963, pages 183-188.

Abstract: [English article, authors' English summary] The pathogenic changes and the intracellular location of the viral antigen have been studied in human embryonic fibroblast cultures, at different times, following inoculation with varicella-zoster virus. The first cytopathic changes were visible 10 hours after the inoculation; at this time, some minute, eosinophilic granules, each surrounded by a light area, appeared. Characteristic type-A inclusions were visible 48-72 hours after inoculation. The complete destruction of cells took 96-144 hours. Viral antigen was first detectable around the tenth hour of the infection; some minute fluorescent spots were visible in the nuclei. Between 24-48 hours, nuclear fluorescence increased and cytoplasmic fluorescence appeared. After 72 hours, the antigen gradually disappeared from the nucleus while the cytoplasm continued its fluorescence. The intracellular distribution of viral antigens and the formation of type-A nuclear inclusions seem to be parallel phenomena. 2 Eastern European, 9 Western references. 1/1

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VACZI, L., dr.; FODOR, M., dr.

Studies on the effectiveness of Hungarian semisynthetic penicilline against Staphylococcus aureus strains. Orv. hetil. 104 no.51:2424-2427 22 D '63.

1. Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Mikrobiologiai Intezet.
(STAPHYLOCOCCUS)
(CHLORAMPHENICOL)
(CHLORAMPHENICOL)
(CHLORTETRACYCLINE)
(KRYTHROMYCIN)
(METHICILLIN)
(PHARMACOLOGY)

VACZI, L.; HADHAZY, Gy; HORVATH, Eva

The influence of temperatire on the multiplication of the PRS strain of influenza A virus and on the interferon production by the virus infected cells. Acta microbiol. acad. sci. Hung. 10 no.4:397-402 163 - 164

1. Institute of Microbiology (Director: L. Vaczi), University Medical School, Debrecen.

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VACZI, L.; RETHY, A.; REDAI, I.

Fatty acids in enteric bacteria. Acta microbiol. acad. sci. Hung. 11 no.4:375-382 164-165.

1. Institute of Microbiology (Director: L. Vaczi), University Medical School, Debrecen.

VACZI,L.; MAKLEIT, Jolan K.; RETHY, A.; REDAI I.

THE THE THE THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE

Studies on lipids in Pseudomonas pyocyanea. Acta microbiol. acad. sci.Hung. 11 no.4:381-390 '64-'65

1. Institute of Microbiology (Director: L. Vaczi), University Medical School, Debrecen.

VACUL, by cost stay hear IEEE, has tember, bu

invention of cytomegalovirus and sacidence of complements. Aring an elbodies against cytomegalovirus in different age-groups. Acta microbiol. acad. aci. Hung. 12 no.2:115-121 165.

1. Institute of Microbio ogy (Pirector: I. Jacki), University Modical School, Debrecen. Submitted November 2, 1964.

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HTTERHANDE FOR STATE OF THE STA

VACZI, Lajos, and RETHY, Aladar, Institute of Microbiology at the Medical University (Director: VACZI, L.) in Debrecen; and KIRALY, Kalman, Research Institute of Dermatology and Venereology (Director: FOLDVARY, F.) in Budapest [Original-language versions not given].

"Lipid Composition of Treponemal Strains"

Budapest, Acta Microbiologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol 13, No 1, 2 Jun 1966, pp 79-84.

Abstract: [English article] The lipid composition of Treponema pallidum, T. reiteri, T. kazani 5, T. minutum, and T. refringentis has been investigated by thin-layer and gas-liquid chromatography by employing the test techniques described by VACZI, L., MAKLEIT, J. K., RETHY, A., and REDAI, I., Ibid., Vol 11, 1964-1965, p 384. The fatty-acid complement, similar in all strains, consisted mainly of palmitic, oleic, and oleinic acid. The phospholipid complement varied considerably between strains. The unsaturated fatty acid composition of the Treponema was very similar to that of Streptococci. The significance of the lipid component in cell metabolism was discussed. The results were presented. 8 references, including 1 Hungarian, 2 German, and 5 Western. (Manuscript received 7 Dec 1965).

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VACZI, Lajos, candidate of medical sciences; Medical University of Debrecen, Institute of Microbiology (Debreceni Crvostudomanyi Egyetem, Mikrobiologiai Intezet).

"Development of Medical Microbiology During the Past 20 Years."

Budapest, A Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia V. Orvosi Tudomanyok Osztalyanak Kozlemenyei, Vol XVII, No 2-3, 1966, pages 201-207.

Abstract: The period discussed is characterized by a great increase in the number of institutes engaged in research involving medical microbiology. The chief advancements were made in the field of bacteriological diagnostic methods, in results of studies aimed at the elucidation of the etiology of diseases caused by bacterial infection, research related to the prevention and treatment of such diseases, and in the field of bacterial genetics. Research in chemotherapy and disinfectants is also mentioned. Some of the specific problems are discussed briefly. The scarcity and backwardness in ultrastructural research is sadly apparent. Future requirements also include more complex research projects and a greater collaboration among researchers. No references. [Manuscript received 26 Feb 66.]

HUNGARY

VACZI, Lajos, REDAI, Imre, RETHY, Antal, KISS, Jolan; Medical University of Debrecen, Institute of Microbiology (director: VACZI, L.) (Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Mikrobiologiai Intezet).

"Studies of the Relationship Between Lipid Constituents and Biological Properties of Proteus Bacteria."

Budapest, Acta Microbiologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol XII, No 4, 1965/66, pages 319-326.

Abstract: [English article, authors' English summary modified] The total lipid and phosphatide content, and fatty acid spectrum of 5 different Proteus strains was examined. 1) The total lipid content varied between 5.5-7.5 per cent, their phosphatide content between 4-4.9 per cent. 2) All 5 strains contained 4 phosphatide components: cardiolipin, cephalin, lecithin and lysocephalin. The quantitative relationships varied with the individual strains. 3) The lipid components of the strains examined are built up from essentially the same fatty acids. The bulk is represented by myristic acid, β -CH-myristic acid, palmitic acid and fatty acids C17 and C19 containing cyclopropane rings. 4) There is a conspicuous prevalence of long-chain fatty acids and special fatty acids while unsaturated fatty acids are present in low quantities. 5) Conclusions were reached concerning the relationship between the quality and quantity of bacterial lipids, and bacterial membrane permeability and resistance. 2 Hungarian, 3 Western

terement Lyanusariet recit 5thay 65-7

L 00699<u>-67</u> SOURCE CODE: HU/0028/66/013/001/0079/0084 ACC NR: A16035482 VACZI, Lajos, and RETHY, Aladar, Institute of Microbiology at the Medical University (Director: VACZI, L.) in Debrecen; and KTRALY, Kalman, Research Institute of Dermatology and Venereology (Director: FOLDVARY, F.) in Budapest /original-language versions not given . 2.6 B "Lipid Composition of Treponemal Strains" Budapest, Acta Microbiologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol 13, No 1, 2 Jun 1966, pp 79-84. Apstract: [English article] The lipid composition of Treponema pallidum, T. reiteri, T. kazani 5, T. minutum, and T. refringentis has been investigated by thin-layer and gas-liquid chromatography by employing the test techniques described by VACZI, L., MAKLEIT, J. K., RETHY, A., and REDAI, I., Ibid., Vol 11, 1964-1965, p 384. The fatty-acid complement, similar in all strains, consisted mainly of palmitic, oleic, and oleinic acid. The phospholipid complement varied considerably between strains. The unsaturated fatty acid composition of the Treponema was very similar to that of Streptococci The significance of the lipid component in cell metabolism was discussed. The results were presented. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table. [JPRS: 36,834] TOPIC TAGS: bacteria, fatty acid, chromatography SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 07Dec65 / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 007 Card 1/1 mjs

VACZI, M.

How the sawmill and plywood industry prepares to receive and preserve water-soaked logs. p. 55. (Az Erdo, Budapest, Vol (3), no. 1/2, Mar 1954.)

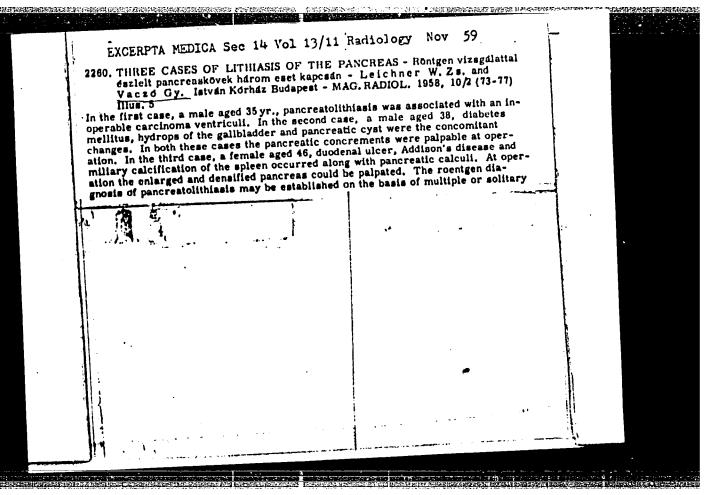
SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC Vol 4, no. 6, June 1955, Uncl

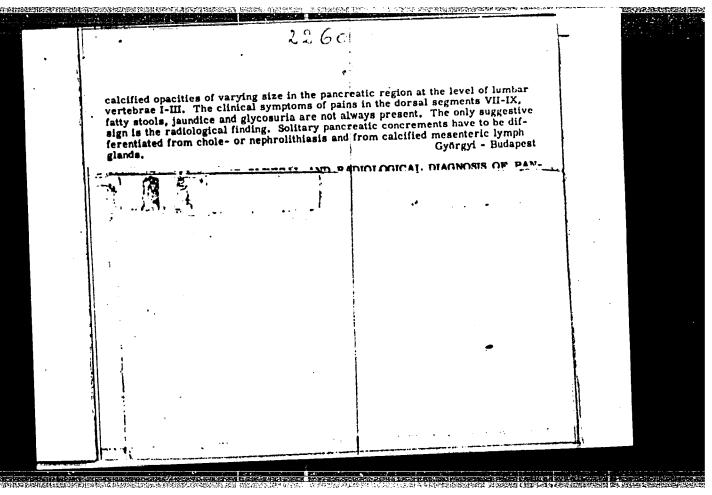
PALKOVICH, M. [Palkovits, M.]; TSEYZEL, E. [Czeizel, E.]; PALKOVICH, I. [Palkovits, I.]; VATSO, D.[Vaczo, D.]

Scientific and technical problems of roentgenology. Periodica polytechn electr 7 no. 4:I-VIII '63.

1. Soobshcheniye anatomicheskogo instituta Budapeshtskogo Meditsinskogo Universiteta (zaveduyushchiy kafedroy dots. Tibor Donat) i Rentgenovskogo otdeleniya Budapeshtskoy Bol'nitsy imeni Ishtvana (zav.otdeleniyem: Dr.V.Zhuzhanna Leykhner).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001858320013-0"





HAFFNER, Zsolt, dr.; DOMOTOR, Laszlo, dr.; VACZO, Gyorgy, dr.

A rare syndrome from chordoma of the cervical spine. Ideg.ssemle-14 no.12:370-375 D '61.

1. A Fovarosi Istvan Morhaz Ideggyogyaszati Korbonctani es Rontgenesztalyanak koslemenye.

(SPINE neopl) (CHORDOMA case reports)

VACZO, Gyorgy, dr.

Marfan's symdrome. Marfan's syndrome. Magy radiol. 13 nc.6:352-355
N '61.

1. Fovarosi Istvan Korhaz (igazgato: Katona Istvan dr.) Rontgen osztalinak (foorvos: Dr. Weilne Leichner Zsuzsa er.) kozlemenye.

(ARACHNODACTYLY radion)

43058

H/021/62/000/002/001/001 I067/I267

27.1220

AUTHORS: Czeizel Endre, Vaczó György, Kertai Pál (Doctors)

TITLE: The effect of bone marrow on the regeneration of the

liver in normal and X-ray treated rats

PERIODICAL: Magyar Raciologia, no.2, 1962, 113-117

TEXT: The regeneration of the liver in rate is increased by extract of bone merrow. On the other hand, irradiated suspension of bone marrow has a strong inhibitory effect upon liver regeneration. Radiation therapy of the whole body reduces the regeneration of the liver, even when the liver region is protected by lead plate. The inhibitory effect is mitigated, if not prevented, by the administration of bone merrow suspension. Bone marrow irradiated in vitro has no effect. There are 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: National Health Institute and Dept. of Röntgen, Istvan Hospital, Budapest

Card 1/1

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858320013-0 "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

H/021/62/000/005/001/002 E063/E435

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2112 AUTHORS:

Vaczó György, Doctor, Czeizel Endre, Doctor,

Kertai, Pál, Doctor

The effect of bone marrow irradiated in vivo and in TITLE:

vitro on the liver regeneration of rats

PERIODICAL: Magyar radiologia, no.5, 1962, 293-297

Partially hepatectomized rats were exposed to whole-body A suspension of in vivo irradiation of 100 to 1000 r. irradiated bone marrow was prepared from the femurs and tibias of some of the exposed rats. A suspension was also prepared from bone marrow taken from unexposed animals and irradiated in a These suspensions were injected into the bones of healthy animals and their effects studied. A considerable decrease was observed in the liver regeneration in rats exposed to whole-body irradiation, although their liver region was protected by sheet lead; this is attributed to bone marrow irradiation. Irradiation of bone marrow or injection into the bones of healthy animals of a suspension of in vivo irradiated bone marrow inhibits the liver regeneration in proportion with the Card 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001858320013-0"

The effect of bone marrow ...

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dose of exposure. Injection of in vitro irradiated bone marrow suspension stimulated regeneration provided that the doses did not exceed 400 r but had an inhibitory effect if the dose was above 400 r. The possible use of irradiated bone marrow for inhibiting the mitotic process in embryonal or tumour cells will be the subject of further study. There are 1 figure and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Országos Közegészségügyi Intézet, Kórélettan Osztály és Fovárosi István Kórház, Röntgen Osztály (Department of Pathological Physiology, National Institute of Public Health and Department of Radiology St. Stephen Metropolitan Hospital)

Card 2/2

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858320013-0 "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

H/021/62/000/005/002/002 E063/E435

27 300 AUTHORS:

Czcizel Endre, Doctor, Vaczo Gyorgy, Doctor,

Bolla Kalman, Doctor, Kertai Pal, Doctor

The effect of spleen cell suspension and splenectomy on the liver regeneration in whole-body irradiated rats TITLE:

PERIODICAL. Magyar radiologia, no.5, 1962, 298-303

Partially hepatectomized rats were exposed to irradiation (500 r) and afterwards intraperitoneally injected with a normal spleen cell suspension or with one taken from in vitro irradiated (500 to 1000 r) spleen cells. This was done to determine whether such a treatment prevents a decrease in the liver regeneration usually observed after irradiation. Results: Injected normal spleen cell suspension not only lowered the general mortality rate but also prevented an inhibition of the liver regeneration Splenectomy before irradiation had a certain The irradiated spleen cell suspension did not after irradiation. protective effect. Injected spleen cell produce such a protective effect. suspension did not stimulate the liver regeneration in rats, This divergence although such stimulation was observed in mice. Card 1/2

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The effect of spleen cell ...

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is explained by the fact that in the spleen of mice the rate of extra medullar myelopoiesis is higher whilst in the spleen of rate the rate of erythropoiesis and lymphopoiesis is higher. There are 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Országos Közegeszségügyi Intézet Kórélettani Osztály és Fővárosi István Kórház, Röntgen Osztály (Department of Pathological Physiology, National Institute of Public Health and Department of Radiology St. Stephen Metropolitan Hospital)

Card 2/2

PALKOVITS, M.; CZEIZEL, E.; PALKOVICH, I.; VACZO, Gy.

The ovarian cells as affected by direct and general X-ray irradiation. Acta chir. acad. sci. Hung. 4 no.4:1-vii 63.

1. Institute of Anatomy, Medical University of Budapest and Department of Radiology of the "Istvan" Hospital of the City of Budapest.

H/021/63/000/001/001/001 D296/D307

AUTHORS:

Sulyok, N.S., Czeizel, E., Gyuru, G. and Vaczó, G.,

Doctors

TITLE:

Investigation of the protective effect of cystamine

PERIODICAL:

Magyar Radiologia, no. 1, 1963, 49-51

The authors exposed 20 white mice each weighing 17-25 g, to total body radiation in a dose of 650 r (180 kV, 15 mA, 0.5 mm Cu filter, distance 40 cm, dose rate 67.6 r/min). 10 mice were given 0.15 mg/g 'Lambratene' (a preparation of cystamine or were given 0.15 mg/g 'Lambratene' (a preparation of cystamine or were given 0.15 mg/g 'Lambratene' (a preparation of cystamine or were given 0.15 mg/g 'Lambratene' (a preparation of cystamine or were given 0.15 mg/g 'Lambratene' (a preparation of cystamine or were given 0.15 mg/g 'Lambratene were alive after 12 days all control mice treated with Lambratane were alive after 12 days all control mice treated with Lambratane were alive after 12 days all control mice treated with Lambratene were alive. After 12 days all control mice had perished but 9 mice of the treated group were still alive, demonstrating the protective effect of cystemine. To show whether Lambratene protected the bone marrow function against radiation the authors used Kertai's starch test (Kisérl. Orvostud, v. 10, 15 (1958)):

Card 1/3

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Investigation of the ...

injection of 5 ml/kg of a 5% aqueous starch solution causes a marked granulocytosis in normal rabbits, but exposure to 400 r suppresses this bone marrow response. Experiments on 19 rabbits revealed no difference between irradiated rabbits treated and not treated with Lambratene. The bone marrow response after injection of starch was absent in both groups, i.e. Lambratene failed to protect the bone marrow against the damaging effect of radiation. In the third group of experiments the authors carried out partial exstirpation of the liver in 79 rats from the same breeding station of the National Institute of Public Health and assessed the regeneration of liver tissue, by the formula of Canzanelli (Canzanelli et al., Endocrinology, v. 91, 45, 1949). In 27 non-irradiated rats the liver regeneration index was 86.4%. In 17 rats exposed to 500 r this index fell to 59.6%. In 9 irradiated rats treated with Lambratene given in a dose of 0.1 mg/g by intraperitoneal injection 5 minutes before exposure, the liver regeneration index reached 79.8%, i.e. the regenerating capacity of the liver was almost fully restored. Treatment of 10 non-irradiated rats with Lambratene caused a slight fall in the regeneration index (to 86.4%), a fact explained by the antimito-Card 2/3

H/021/63/000/001/001/001 D296/D307

Investigation of the ...

tic effect of that preparation. There are 1 figure and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION:

Fovarcsi Tanács István Kórház Röntgen Osztály és Országos Kőzegészségűgyu Intézet Koréléttani Osztály (Department of Radiology, St. Stephen's Hospital, Metropolitan Council of Budapest, and Department of Physiology, National Institute of Public Health)

Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001858320013-0" CZEIZEL, Endre, dr.; VACZO, GYOFEY, dr.; KERTAI, Fal, dr.; Technikai munkatars: DRINCZY, Alajos

On the problem of radiotoxins. Magy. radiol. 15 no.6:356-360 n '63.

1. Orszagos Kozegesssegugyi Intezet, Korelettani Osztaly es
Fovarosi Istvan Korhaz, Rontgen Osztaly kozlemenye.

(RADIATION INJURY, EXPERIMENTAL)

(LIVER FUNCTION) (EKTTHROCYTES)

(LEUKCCYTES) (BLOOD) (MUSCIE)

WEILNE LEICHNER, Zsuzsa, dr.; BERNAD, Ilona, dr.; VACZO, Gyorgy, dr.

Use of passage-precipitating substances in the examination of the digestive tract. Orv. hetil. 106 no.26:1223-1225 27 Je 65.

1. Fovarosi Istvan Korhaz, Rontgenosztaly (foorvos: Weilne Leichner, Zsuzsa, dr.).

Therapy

HUNGARY

HEMCZ, Iaszlo, Dr. VACCO, Gyorcy, Dr. WEIL (Mrs.), LEICHMER, Zsuzsa, Dr.; Capital City Council, Istvan Hospital, Urological Surgery and Radiology (Fovarosi Tanacs, Istvan Korhaz, Urologiai Sebeszet es Rontgen Osztaly), Budapest.

"Complex Treatment, Combined with X-Ray Irradiation, of Imbedded Juxtavesical Ureter Stones."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 107, No 39, 25 Sep 66, pages 1845-1846.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] The passing of juxtavesically stopped ureter stones is hindered by edema of the ureteral mucosa and the reflex cessation of urine filtration, that is, by mechanical and dynamic factors. In the course of complex treatment used by the authors, the edema is controlled by small-dose X-ray irradiation, the spasm by interruption of the reflex are with novocaine blockade, thus restoring the physiological conditions required for passing of the stone. 3 Hungarian, 4 Western references.

1/1

VACZY L.

RIGO, J., SCIPIADES, E., VACZY, L.

Recent research on the possible correlation of cystic glandular hyperplasis and genital carcinoma. Nagy. noorv. lap., 13:5, kay 50. p. 152-60

1. Second Momen's Clinic, Budapest University (Acting Head of Clinic Dr. Imre Zoltan).

CLNI. 19, 5, Nov., 1950

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001858320013-0"

FERKO, S.; VACZY, L. Postoperative peritonitis. Magy. noorv. lap. 14 no.6:161-(CLML 20-11) 169 June 1951. 1. Doctors. 2. Second Women's Clinic, Director -- Prof. Dr. Imre Zoltan, Budapest Medical University.

VACZY, L.; KUBINYI, J.

Recent observations on the interrelation of estrogens and genital carcinoms. Magy. noorv. lap. 14 no.7:195-201 July 1951. (CLML 20:11)

1. Doctors. 2. Second Women's Clinic (Director -- Prof. Dr. Imre Zoltan), Budapest Medical University University.

Excerpta Medica 8/1 Sec 3 Jan 54 Endocrinology	44	inst
152. VACZY L., KUBINYI J., SCIPIADES E. and SANDOR I. 2nd Dept. of Obstet. & Gynaec., Oniv. med. Sch., Budapest Experimental researches concerning the effect of the endocrines on the endometrium-stroma Acta med. Acad. scient. hungar. 1952, 3/1 (53-52) Illus. 7 Histological studies were made of the fibrous structure of the endometrium in sexually mature white rats from 1 week to 2½ months following castration, adrenal ectomy and hypophysectomy. It appeared that hormonal dysfunction was promptly indicated by breaking up of the sub epithelial circular network, by its fibrillation as well as by the thickening and increase of the argyrophil fibres. Ferrill – Dubois (III, 10)		men Ot St da pe for co

RECHNITZ, K.; VACZY, L.

Recent attainment in the study of carcinogenesis. Orv. hetil. 93 no. 9:265-274 2 Mar 1952. (CIML 23:3)

1. Doctors. 2. First Women's Clinic (Director -- Prof. Dr. Bela Horn) and Second Women's Clinic (Director -- Prof. Dr. Imre Zoltan) of Budapest Medical University.

VACZY, 1.; SANDOR, T.; GEDEON, G.

Study of blood circulation velocity in gynecological surgery. Magy. noorv.
lap. 16 no. 1-2:23-31 Jan 1953.

1. Doctors. 2. Second Women's Clinic (Director --- Prof. Dr. Imre Zoltan),
Budapest Medical University.

VACZY, La

Data on the multicentric origin of cancer of the body of the uterus. Acta med. hung. 6 no.3-4:273-282 1954.

1. 2nd Department of Gynecology, University Medical School, Budapest.

(UTERUS, neoplasms multicentric origin)

MEHES By. and VACZY L.

Budapesti orvostudományi Egyet. II. sz. Noi Klin. kosleménye, Fudapest. *Transplantatiós kisérletek keltett daganatokkal. (Újabi adatok a sastratió onkologiai jelentősegéhez). Transplantation experiments with induced tumours (new data on the oncological significance of castation) MAL. NOORV. LAPJA 1954, 17/1 (1-6) Tables 1 Illus. 3

Tumours were induced with dibenzanthracene in normal mice, mice pre-treated with oestrogen, castrated mice, and mice brought into prolonged oestrus. Transplantation succeeded only with the tumours that had been produced in castrated animals. Castration or pre-treatment with oestrogens of the host inhibited the transplantability, namely transplantation was only successful on animals not pre-treated. In the authors opinion the experiments prove that the inner milieu of the organism due to castration affects the biological properties of the tumour.

(V, 16)

SO: Excerpta Medica; Section V Vol. 7 No. 12

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001858320013-0"

VACZY L.

A budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem II sz. Noi klinikájának és I sz. Noi klinikájának közleménye. *A méhnyakrák es przeblastomatosissinak luminescens-mikroszkópos viszgálata. (Praeinvesiv carcinoma; rák, vagy praeblastomatosis?). A Study of cervical cancer end pre-invesive, carcinoma under the fluorescence microscope MAG NOORV. LAPJA. 1954, 17/2

An attempt is made to give a conclusive answer to the question whether so-called 'preinvasive cancer' of the cervix uteri is already carcinoma and must be treated as such or
whether it should be regarded as an atypical cell-growth that only in a few instances
whether it should be regarded as an atypical cell-growth that only in a few instances
changes into real cancer. With the fluorescence microscope the inner structure of the
cells can be seen better than in haematoxylin-cosin stained slides. In the authors'
cells can be picture of pre-invasive carcinoma is exactly the same as what is seen in
real invasive cancer. In so-called 'pre-carcinoma" one sees very gradual transitions
from not yet malignant cell types to certainly carcinomatous cells. In these cases
from not yet malignant cell types to certainly carcinomatous cells. In the usual staining
the UV picture reveals 2 different types of cells not discernible with the usual staining
methods. A closer investigation into this matter is still in progress. Possibly
this difference forms the key to differential diagnosis. Van Hoytems - Rotterdam (X 5,16)

SO: Excerpta Medica Section V

Vol. 7 No. 10

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001858320013-0"

VACZY, Laszlo, dr.; SANDOR, Tibor, dr.; JUROS, Dezso, dr.

Histochemical studies of the estrus cycle. Magy. noorv. lsp. 17
no.3:130-136 May 54.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem II. ss. noi klinikajanak
kozlemenye (Igasgato: Zoltan Imre dr., egyet tannar)
(ESTRUS CYCLE,
vaginal histochem. changes in)
(VAGINA, metabolism,
in estrus cycle)

是在阿拉拉斯的中国中国的政治的证明,可以不同的主义的政治的政治的政治的证明,但是不同的人,这一个人,这一个人,这一个人,这一个人,这个人,这个人的人,他们的政治的

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WACEY, Lasslo, dr.; MEHES, Gyorgy, dr.; SANDOR, Tibor, dr.

Effect of estrogens, of male sex hormones, and of castration on the development of tumors. Magy. noorv. lap. 17 no.4:205-209
July 54.

1. Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem II. sz. noi klinikajanak koslemenye (Igasgato: Zoltan Imre dr. egyetemi tanar)

(ESTROGEES, effects, on carcinogenesis)

(CASTRATION, effects, on carcinogenesis)

(MEMOCHES, effects, om emreinogenesis)

(MEMOCHES, experimental, carcinogenesis, eff. of androgens, estrogens & castration)
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Vaczy, Laszlo
CSILLAG Milos, dr.; VACZY, Laszlo, dr.; PALLOS, Karoly, dr.

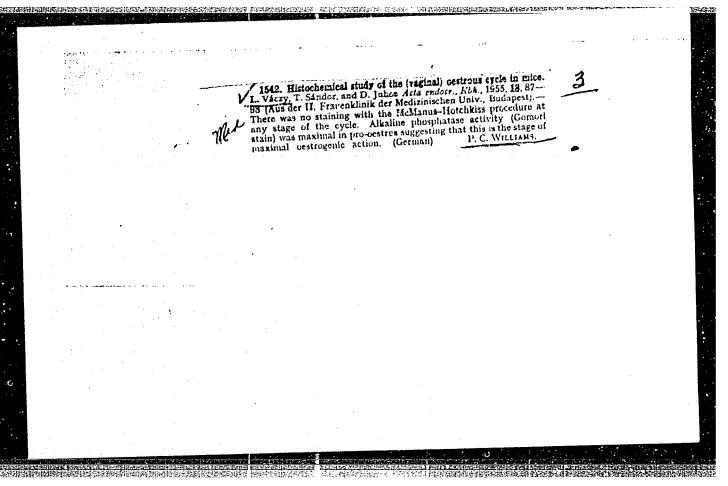
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Effect of p-oxypropiophenones on function of the pituitary. Magy. noorv. lap. 17 no.4:209-215 July 54.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem II. sz. noi klinikajanak kozlemenye (igazgato: Zoltan Imre dr. egyetemi tanar)

(PITUITARY GLAND, ANTERIOR, effect of drugs on, hydroxypropiophenone)

(HYDROXYPROPIOPHENONE, effects, on pituitary gland, anterior)



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001858320013-0"

EXUERFTA MEDICA Sec.16 Vol.4/4 Cancer April56

11

1219. VÁCZY L. and MÉHES G. H. Frauenklin., med. Univ., Budapest, Transplantationsversuche mit induzierten Geschwülsten. Neuerer Beitrage zur onkologischen Bedeutung der Kastration Transplantation experiments with indiaed tumouts. New data on the oncological significance of castration Oncologia Basel 1955, 3.1–37–45. Tables I Illus, 4

The induction of di-benzanthracene tumours is discussed, in normal animals and in those previously treated with follicular hormones, in castrated animals, and in animals which were castrated and at the same time given follicular hormones. The resulting tumours were transplanted on normal animals, animals previously given follicular hormones, castrated animals, and animals which were castrated and at the same time kept continuously in follicular hormone oestrus. The only tumours which were transplantable were those induced in castrated animals, and the transplantation was successful only in normal, not otherwise previously treated animals. Stasney—Philadelphia, Pa.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.16 Vol.4/4 Carcor April56

n. Hormones

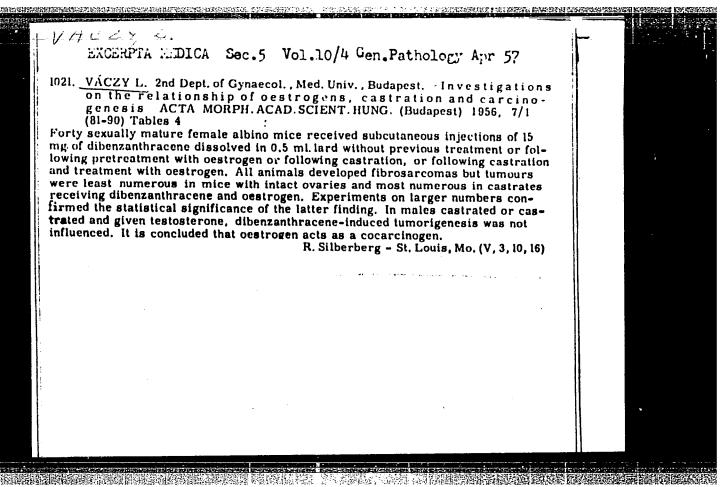
1246. VACZY L. MEHES GY, and SANDOR 1, 2nd Dept. of Gynaecol. Obstet, med. Univ., Budapest. The lumorization effect of acting m. Jethodes in the Journal Acta morph. Acad. Scient. hung. Budapest, 1955. 5 1, 229–331 Lables 3. The effect of asstrogenic substances and castration on the production of screening by the injection of dibenzanthracene in female nice was tudied and it was found that these procedures enhanced and hastened unnour production. Castration in male mice failed to promote tumour growth, as also did administration of testisterone. Ghadially - Sheffield

VACZY, Leslo, Dr.

Precancerous conditions of the uterine cervix. Mary.noorv.lap. 18 no.1:21-29 Jan 55.

1. A budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem II. sz. noi klinikajanak kozlemenye (Igazgato: Zoltan Imre dr. egyetemi tanar) (CERVIX, UTERINE, neoplasms precancerous lesions (Hun)

VACZY, Laszlo, dr. Interrelationship between folliculin, castration, and carcinogenesis. Magy. noorv. lap. 18 no.3:129-138 May 55. 1. A Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem II. sz. noi klinikajanak kozlemenye (Igazgato: Zoltan, Imre dr. egyet. tanar). (ENTROGENS, effects, carcinogenesis in animals, eff. of castration.) (NEOPLASMS, experimental, carcinogenesis, eff. of estrogens & castration.) (CASTRATION, experimental, eff. on carcinogenesis after admin. of estrogens.)



ZOLMAN, Imre, dr.,; VACZY, Laszlo, dr.,; MOLMAR, Resso, dr.,; SANDOR, Tibor, dr.,; MEHES, Gyorgy, dr.

Our results in the therapy of cancer of the uterine cervix, and theoretical problems of the therapy. Magy noorv. lap. 19 no.1: 1-15 Jan 56

1. A Budapesti Orvostudomangi Egyetem II: ss. noi klinikajanak kozlemenye (Igazgato: Zoltan Imre dr., Egyetemi tanar) (CKRVIX, UTKRIME, neoplasms ther., follow-up & surg. problems (Hun))

VARGA, Kalman, dr.; VACZY, Laszlo, dr.

The place of the galea forceps in obstetrical practice. Magy. noorv. lap. 19 no.3:150-163 May 56.

1. A Budapesti Orvostud. Egyetem II. sz. noi klin. kozl. (igaz.: Zoltan, Imre, dr. egyetemi tanar).

(OBSTETRICS, appar. & instruments galea forceps, indic. & clin. evaluation (Hun))

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VACZY, Laszlo, dr.

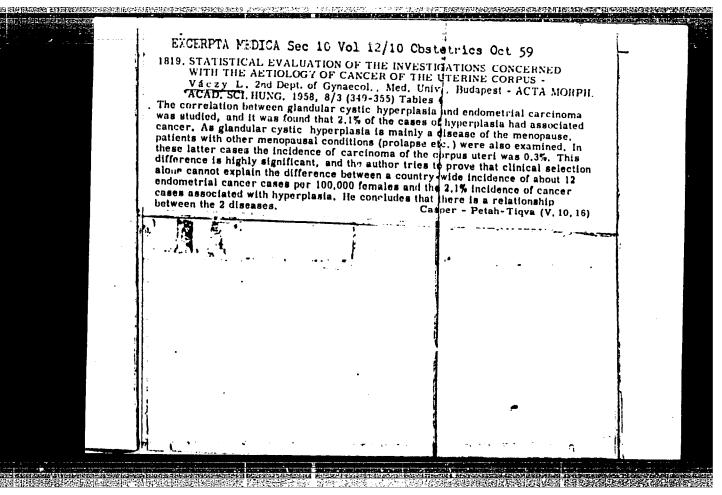
Evaluation of uterine hemorrhages around the climateric age. Orv. hetil. 97 no.42:1149-1154 14 Oct 56.

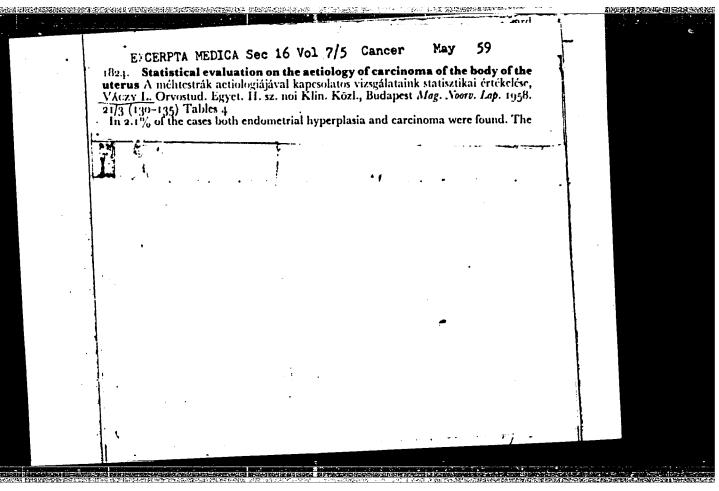
1. A Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem II. sz. Noi Klinikajanak (igazgato: Zoltan, Imre, dr. egyet tanar) kozlemenye. (UTERUS, hemorrh. etiol. & differ. diag. of hemorrh. of benign & malignant origin (Hun))

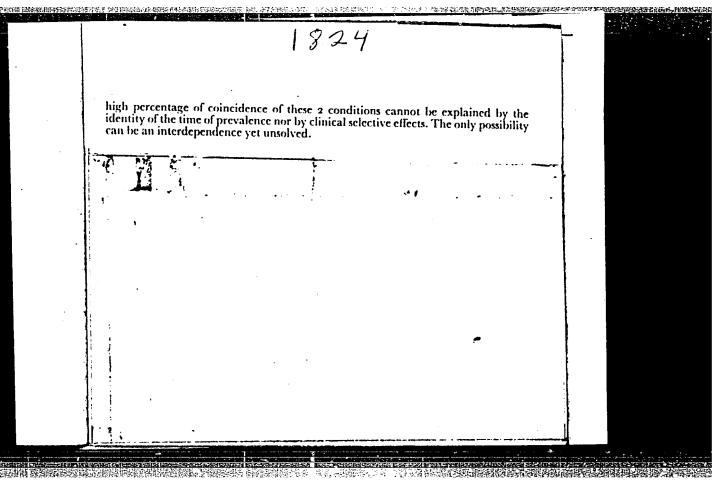
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ZOLTAN, I.; VACZY, L.; MOLNAR, R.; SANDOR, T.; MERIES, Gy.

Results in therapy of portio carcinoma, and basic problems of therapy. Acts med. hung. 10 no.3:217-232 1957.

1. II. Frauenklinik der Medisinischen Universitat, Budapest.
(CREVII MEDPLASNS, ther.
radiother. & surg. in carcinoma of portio vaginalis (Ger))
(RADIOTHERAPY, in various dis.
cancer of portio vaginalis of uterine cervix (Gpr))
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VACZY, Laszlo, Dr.; MOLNAR, Rezso, Dr.; CSILLAG, Miklos, Dr.

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1. A Budape sti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem II sz. Noi Klinika janak Kozlemenye (Igazgato: Zoltan I mere dr. egyet, tanar).

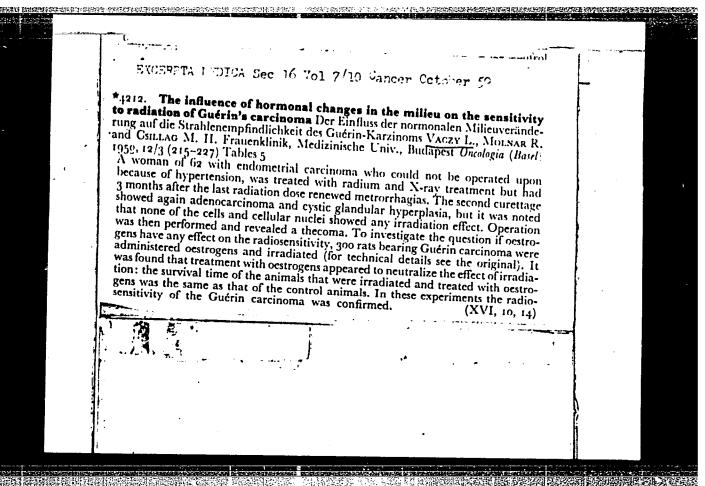
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on radiation sensitivity of rat Guerin carcinoma (Hun)) (NEOPIASMS, exper.

eff. of sex hormones on radiation sensitivity of rat Guerin (RADIATIONS, eff.

on rat Guerin c_n rcinoma, influence of sex hormones on radiation sensitivity (Hun))



VACZY, Lasslo, dr.; ZSOLNAI, Bela, dr.; LAPIS, Karoly, dr.

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1. 2nd Department of Gynaecology, University Medical School, Budapest (Director: prof. I.Zoltan).
(UTERUS NEOPLASMS statist)
(SARCOMA statist)

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VACZY, Laszlo, dr.; PUSKAS, Erno, dr.

Study of the uterine cancer material from the 2d Budapest Gynecological University Hospital. Magy. noorv. lap. 24 no.6:321-325 N '61.

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(UTERUS NEOPLASMS statist)